REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,563.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

or in Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,789 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander G. Reyes, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

May 1873.		May 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave Alleppy	23
,, Ratnagherry	18	,, Tuticorin	25
,, Vingorla	18	,, Colombo	26
,, Carwar	19	,, Galle	27
,, Goa	19	,, Nagapatam	29
,, Mangalore	20	,, Pondicherry	31
,, Cannanore	21	,, Madras	June 2
,, Tellicherry	22	,, Coconada	4
,, Calicut	22	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Beypore	23	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Narrakal	23	,, Gopalpore	6
,, Cochin	23	,, False Point	7
		Arrive CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy. The Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Na akal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Inter-changing Cargo and Passengers at Busrah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A Hansard, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th May 1873, at 2 P.M.

May 1873.		May 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave BUSREH	28
,, Kurrachee	13	,, Fao	28
,, Guadur	14	,, Bushire	30
,, Muscat	16	,, Bahrein	30
,, Bunder Abbas	18	,, Linga	June 2
,, Linga	20	,, Bunder Abbas	3
,, Bushire	22	,, Muscat	6
,, Kuweit	24	,, Guadur	7
,, Fao	24	,, Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSREH	25	Arrive BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Hamilton, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th May 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave 16th May positively.

THE new full powered Clipper Steam-ship KILLARNEY, Captain H. O'Neill, 1,060 Tons Net Register, has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and expects to make her passage Home in 27 days.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board—

To LIVERPOOL, First Class ..... Rs. 500
Ditto Second Class ..... ,, 300
To SUEZ, First Class ..... ,, 300

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 16th May.

THE s. s. XANTHO, 1,800 tons, 250 H. P., nominal, William Cohens, Commander, will leave as above. She has excellent Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500
SECOND CLASS ..... ,, 300

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	32	22		7
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 8 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission.

Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depot, THE DOLE ADDRESS,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

* Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 12th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. INDUS, (3,478 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 19th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BOKHARA, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 16th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

STEAMER TO ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, on TUESDAY, the 13th May, at 4 P.M., for Aden and Zanzibar.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. STRATHCLYDE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short d-livery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

A few lots of Sundry Goods and Piece Goods.
On account and risk of Madhowjee Gendhur-
J S—W—515-22—1 Case T. Red Prints.
R Z—C—9041 43—1 ,, ditto ditto
In Diamond K J No. 1-10—6 Cases Prints white ground.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

10 Cases Silk Border Dhoties.
7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 Cases Colored Pri ts.
200 Casks Portland Cement.
200 Cwts. White and Green Paint.
10 Coils Tarred Hemp Ropes.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Mahogany Piano by Kirkman, English Chimney Glasses, &c., at Government Bungalow, No. 14, Castle Park behind the Town Hall.

On FRIDAY, the 9th day of May 1873, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, being the property of H. D. Forde, Esq., proceeding to up-country, consisting of drawing, dining, bed, bath and dispense-room furniture. Further particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view, from Wednesday.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF SEVERAL LOTS OF HILLY AND BATTY GROUND AT SEWREE.

Under instructions from the Trustees to the Estate of Messrs. P. & F. Cama and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, this day TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1873, at 1 P.M., without reserve, the following lots of ground :—

Lot No. 1	4028	square yards,	suitable for Building.
,, 2	3515	,,	Hilly Ground.
,, 3	1444	,,	,,
,, 4	1538	,,	Batty Fields.
,, 4 A	899	,,	,,
,, 5	2995	,,	,,
,, 6 to 6 F	1308	,,	7 Pls. ,,
,, 7	3052	,,	suitable for Building.
,, 7 A	450	,,	,, ,,
,, 7 B	428	,,	Batty Fields. ,,
,, 8	990	,,	suitable for Building.

SALE OF VENAKER WOOL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order and in the Warehouse No. 79 of Mr. Bhimjee Girdhur in Jugjeevun Keeka Street, and on account and at the risk of Manwadee Khelsedas Hurmookhroy.

K D A S 17 Full pressed bales Venaker Wool found damaged Bombay. Sold by water.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 10th May, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Free Bunder, about 300 superior first-class Moulmein teak squares.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AN AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, Glass, Crockery, and Plateware, &c., &c., at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, in the compound of Messrs. Glover and Co., Contractors.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the property of T. J. Dewar, Esq., going up-country, the same comprises glass, porcelain, and plated-ware, handsomely carved furniture, comprising a set of mahogany dining tables for 12 persons, sideboard, screens, reclining couches, conversation couches, carved, ottoman, pier and side tables, drawing-room and easy chairs, circular tables, carved, book and music stands, dining-room chairs, wardrobes, presses, camp cots, dressing and wash-hand tables, plated 4 light and single hanging and table argand lamps, cutlery carpets, and sundry miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

AT 3 P.M.

One handsome Cab, a pair of fast-trotting carriage horses, (one grey and the other chesnut), goes in single and double harness.

An Open Carriage by Rogers, and a pair of Australian Horses and a double set of English Harness.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, a set of rich Cut Flowered Glassware, Dinner and Dessert Sets, Plated Articles, a Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano, by Soundy and Co., &c., at the Bungalow, No. 100, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 20th May, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above named place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, a set of rich cut flowered glassware, tea, dinner, and dessert sets, best plated articles, cutlery, drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, a mahogany sympathetic square piano, by Soundy and Co., &c., the property of T. F. Punnett, Esq., intending to proceed to Europe shortly. The full particulars of Sale will appear hereafter.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 18th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.'

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED,
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS, VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN, WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
Of every description, for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

½ inch	Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d. per yard.
1½ inch	,, ,,	12s. 0d. ,,
1¼ inch	,, ,,	10s. 0d. ,,
1 inch	,, ,,	8s. 6d. ,,
¾ inch	,, ,,	7s. 0d. ,,
½ inch	,, ,,	6s. 0d. ,,
¼ inch	,, ,,	4s. 6d. ,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s., to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 9d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £37 10s. Per Ton.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

NOVELTY ! ! NOVELTY ! !

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Mr. & Mrs. JOHN F. HALL

Will make their Début in Bombay, at the above place of Amusement, on

FRIDAY, THE 9TH OF MAY,

In their Laughable and Entertaining Sketches, consisting of

TRAGEDY,
COMEDY,
OPERA,
AND
BALLET.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., Hummum Street.

For further particulars see future Advertisements.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. MECCA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship EVENING STAR, from Calcutta, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and requested to SEND BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for counter-signature, and to PAY FREIGHT at the Office of Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR and Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, and to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim for defic ency of, or damage to, Cargo can be entertained after the departure of the Vessel.

GEO. WALES,
Commander Ship Evening Star.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have THIS DAY DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP by mutual consent.

C. A. BEYTS.
J. BROOKS.

5th May 1873.

NOTICE.—The SALE of TEAK PLANKS, SIDE PIECES, SCANTLINGS, IRON and IRON MATERIALS, at the Back Bay Foreshore, will be resumed on TUESDAY, the 8th May 1873, at the Foreshore, near the Church Gate Railway Station.

The Timber will be put up in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.

For further particulars apply to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

REALLY COMFORTABLE and good ACCOMMODATION for GENTLEMEN or FAMILIES requiring BOARD and LODGING can be obtained at Mrs. BULLOCK'S, 17, Love Lane, Byculla.

The House is in a good situation, and has a large Compound with Stabled, &c.

The Rooms are lofty, large, and airy, and well furnished in every respect.

FOR SALE, at Godowns of the Undersigned—LEONARD COX and Co.'s (MORICE COX and Co.'s) BEER, in Quarts at 4½ Rupees, and Pints 3 Rupees, per dozen.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co., Limited.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL, &c.

ESTABLISHED

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1808.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

IN ORDINARY

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE VICEROY OF INDIA,

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

HAVE the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public at large of this Presidency, that they have REMOVED from MEADOW STREET to more ELIGIBLE PREMISES at the CORNER of DEAN LANE and HUMMUM STREET, where they will be glad to give their best attention to all Orders received, and where they hope to merit further and continued support.

MEMO.

Messrs. HAMILTON & Co. beg further to intimate that any VALUABLE JEWELS, which it may be desirable to include in their forthcoming GREAT PUBLIC SALE of Government and other Properties should be immediately forwarded (at the Owner's risk) to their Head Establishment in Calcutta, with full particulars, so that their lists may be included in the Catalogue shortly to be published.

HAMILTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th May 1873.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,
duly registered, bearing their signature.
Trial Shipments are suggested.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., ¼ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's. Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 6TH MAY.

PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD-FAMED COMEDY IN THREE ACTS, BY TOM TAYLOR, ESQ., ENTITLED,

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

CHARACTERS.

John Mildmay	Mr. David Owen.
Capt. Hawksley	Mr. W. Bennee.
Mr. Potter	Mr. Raven.
Dunbilk	Mrs. Herbert.
Langford	Mr Edinborough.
Markham	Mr. De Buggins.
Gimblet	Mr. Jaques.
Jessop	Mr. St. Andrew.
Mrs. Mildmay	Miss May Godfrey.
Mrs. Sternhold	Mrs. Bennee.

THE PERFORMANCE TO CONCLUDE WITH THE SCREAMING FARCE OF

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

Plumfer	Mr. W. Bennee.
Mr. Barkin	Mr. Edinborough.
Fredrick Barkin	Mr. Walter Raleigh.
Jessey Honeyton	Miss May Godfrey.
Wiggins	Mrs. Bennee.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Tickets to admit three	Rs. 10	
Single	,,	4
Stalls	,,	3
Gallery	,,	2
Pit	,,	1

Performance to commence at 9 o'clock.

Box Plan and Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Fort Premises, on THURSDAY, the 8th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1873, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

By Order,
GEO. PUGH, Manager in India.

Bombay, 29th April 1873.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the 1st day of May next, a REGISTER of SHAREHOLDERS will be provided and kept at the YOKOHAMA BRANCH of this Corporation, and any person or persons holding shares, wishing to transfer them from either Hongkong, Shanghai, London, Bombay or Calcutta, to Yokohama and *vice versa*, may make the necessary application to any of the above Offices respectively.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HERBERT COPE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 23rd April 1873.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions, with or without HORSES : also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS may be HIRED at a moderate charge. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Burdett, Manager, or at No. 12, Military Square, Fort.

FOR CHARGES SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, one new, well made, single-seated BROUGHAM, two young AUSTRALIAN MARES, trained in double and single harness.

W. H. HARRIS, F.C.S.,
(Author of Cattle Food Adulterations, &c.)
ANALYST & CONSULTING CHEMIST.

SOILS, Waters, Ores, Damaged Goods and every description of CHEMICAL and MICROSCOPICAL ANALYSES CONDUCTED.

Laboratory, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

FRITH'S NEW SERIES
of
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS,
Rs. 15 per Dozen,
Embracing the principal
Cities, Buildings, and Views
Throughout India.

Sole Agents, Bombay,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation :—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets ..... Per lb.	1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes ..... ,,	2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes ..... ,,	2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ..... ,,	2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ..... ,,	2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, opposite the Custom House, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Perfumed Pounce, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 12 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
59 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NOTICES.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,
JUST ARRIVED PER SHIP POCAHONTAS,
AMERICAN APPLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BURLINGTON
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH-MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 5TH MAY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London closed for to-day's Mail at almost the same rates as we quoted on Saturday.

Government Securities remain firm at the prices quoted, there being few sellers even at the present advanced rates.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 9/32d. to 1s. 11 5/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 11 7/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 9/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 1/16d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11 7/32d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11 9/32d. to 1s. 11 5/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10¾d. to 13/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand ..... par. to 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99¾ nominal.
Do. demand 100

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 226

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 110¾ to 110¾
Four & half per cent. ... ... 104½ to 105
Four per cent. ... ... 102½ to 103
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ..... 92 nominal.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 115.

ates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas 200
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 224½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS engagements have been limited, shippers being engaged with mail work. Canal Steamers—Rates continue weak at £2-17-6 to £2-16-3. Sailing ships ready for cargo are much wanted, and £3 has been paid to-day.

From Calcutta we learn the arrival of the ship Ghazeepore in 85 days, having left London 6th February. If ships bound to this port make the same passage, there are now 38 ships overdue from England.

London .. {Cotton ..... {No ships. Cases ..... {No ships. Seeds .....
Liverpool {Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d. {Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d. {Myrabollams ..... £2 2s. 6d.
Coir bdle ..... £0 17s. 6d.
Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. nominal.
Havre ... {Cotton ..... {£3 0s. 0d. nom. Coffee ..... {£3 0s. 0d. nom.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 2s. 6d.
Trieste ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 16s. 3d. to £2 17s. 6d.
China ... {Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 6 per bale. Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. {Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... {s.s. Rs. 15 p. ton.; ship Rs. 14½ p. ton and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm for Dhurumsey and other Spinning shares. Land and Bank of Bombay shares firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per Sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	751
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	235
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	2811	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C ..	150
37,097	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	160
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES

.....	£20	21 8 3/4	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	235
.....	£20	19 9 1/4	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	12 10 3/4	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 3/4	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,465
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	865
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	4 5

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.	Albert Mills Co	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,325
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,610
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,065
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,450
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,100
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	995
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,130
700	1,000	all	10 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,075
800	2,500	all	50p.s	Oriental	3,100
600	2,500	2,400	116p.s	Royal	2,100
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,750 x.d.
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	800
160	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	260
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,700
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,450
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New.....	385
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,000	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	5,600
350	9,000	all	250 p.s.	East India Press Co.....	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	300 *	Fort Press Co.....	6,000
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	625
300	1,000	all	200 p.s.	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	228 p.s.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	300	42½ p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	640
120	2,500	all	250 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press....	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Shaw & Co's Press Co....	600
400	850	750	135 p.s.	Scinde Press Co.....	450
160	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. & Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Owing to the departure of the Overland mail a very small business was done yesterday, and prices showed no change at all. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,500 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 13 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, at ,, 5 14 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 9 ,, at ,, 6 7 0
1,500 ,, ,, Madapollams 32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,, at ,, 2 3 0
450 pairs ,, Dhotees 44 ,, 10 ,, at ,, 1 10 0
450 ,, ,, 44 ,, 10 ,, at ,, 1 12 0

COTTON.

The market has been steady with an active demand for all descriptions of Dholleras at better rates. The demand for other kinds continues moderate. The ollowing are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee..... Ready at Rs. 192 to Rs. 195
,, Akote ..... ,, at ,, 200 to ,, 205
,, Broach M.G..... ,, at ,, 220 to ,, 235
,, Hingunghaut..... ,, at ,, 225 to ,, 230
,, Bhownugger and Mowa..... ,, at ,, 195 to ,, 200
,, Comptа and Yingorla ..... ,, at ,, 174 to ,, 975
,, Sawginned ..... ,, at ,, 210 to ,, 211

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

107 candies New Mowa Ready .....at Rs. 197 to 199
25 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 200
25 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 200
75 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 197 to 200
100 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 198 to 200
50 ,, ,, Bhownuggur ,, ...at ,, 197
75 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 196
1,000 ,, ,, Dholleras 15 days .....at ,, 195
250 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 195
100 ,, ,, Veerumgaum Ready .....at ,, 185
25 ,, ,, Sawginned ,, ...at ,, 210 to 211
25 ,, ,, Joda ,, ...at ,, 174
50 ,, ,, Bhoree ,, ...at ,, 180
50 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 187
100 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 175 to 178
25 ,, ,, Veraval ,, ...at ,, 168
50 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 163
50 ,, ,, Kuranjo ,, ...at ,, 188
50 ,, ,, Kurklee ,, ...at ,, 200

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 3rd May, compared with the statement issued on 26th April :—

LIABILITIES.	26th April.	3rd May
Proprietors Capital :— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,, 10,00,000		
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	203,54,029	194,81,722
Do. do. at Branches.	41,95,732	53,97,698
Other Deposits	127,36,526	137,51,072
Post Bills	26,891	28,891
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	4,22,349	5,42,475
Rs.	448,80,527	462,74,788
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	63,33,029	63,07,2 7
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	22,17,504	21,60,9 7
Loans, on Security of do. do.	19,58,864	13,11,826
Current Accounts, overdrawn	8,075	3,857
Bills Discounted.....	132,13,053	132,15,163
Stamps	5,226	5,502
Head Stock ..... Rs. 4,94,796		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 75,000		
	4,19,796	4,19,796
Bullion	6,46,262	6,46,273
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	2,41,534	5,31,801
Cash and Currency Notes	198,37,184	210,72,376
Rs.	448,80,527	462,74,788

CALCUTTA.—1ST MAY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 102-14 and 103-0, and small sums at Rs. 103-2 to 103-4, and time-bargain contracts at Rs. 103-0 for deliveries in one month and two months.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 104-14 to 105.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 110-12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, May 1.
5	Cashmere (s)	Sanders	Bussorah, April 18.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Clara	Mackey	Liverpool.
	Bride of Lorne	Gillmore	Liverpool.
	Ceylon (s)	Methven	Aden and Suez.
	Massilia (s)	Anderson	China, &c.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s)..	Drewitz.....	Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Oorun, to Cutch.

Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Carwar.

Ship Duncairn, to Liverpool.

Barque Northumberland, to Moulmein.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Chancellor, s, 25 cases slates, A. Salmon & Co ; 3 hogsheads and 22 cases port wine, M. and E. Bezonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Ægean, s, 5 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.
Saladin, 5 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.
Xanthos, s, 30 cases port-r. Bolton & Co ; 10 cases brass sheets, E. Ebramjee ; 16 cases sherry and 2 cases portwine, Bounevialle and Sibille ; 100 casks stout, H. Pestonjee & Sons ; 6 cases types, R. Knight & Co ; 3 hogsheads geneva, 2 hogsheads old rum, 150 cases pale ale, and 134 cases stout, J. Nowrojee ; 34 cases stout, P. and J. Radella & Co ; 10 cases medicine, A. Salmon & Co.

Potomac, s, 150 cases beer, G. Tippet & Co.
British Statesman, 30 cases sherry, C. Palmer & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle, 50 bales cotton, D. Dossa.
Helen Scott, 50 bales cotton, R Stewart & Co.
Mabel, 45 bales cotton, C. Macdonald & Co ; 45 bales cotton, E. Hurjeevan ; 550 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co ; 53 bales cotton, C. Rowjee.
Tythonus, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 100 bales cotton, B. Brothers ; 600 bales cotton, G. Tippet & Co.
Robert Kerr, 35 bales wool, J. Purmosing ; 62 bales cotton, B. Coossichund ; 75 bales cotton, N. Tezpail ; 250 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co ; 40 bales cotton, V. Jeetadass ; 60 bales cotton, D. Dossa ; 19 bales wool, C. Duriaumull ; 51 bales cotton, S. Narronjee ; 60 bales cotton, D. Morarjee ; 35 bales wool, P. Javersing.
Wallace, 60 bales cotton, C. Macdonald & Co ; 100 bales cotton, H. Nageee & Co ; 150 bales cotton, A. C. Dods & Co ; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, N. Jehangerjee.
Granite City, 534 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Peacemaker, 1,080 bundles linseed, R. Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, K. Hurridass & Co ; 95 bales cotton, D. Cullianjee & Co ; 30 bales cotton, M. Candass : 26 bales cotton, J. Campbell & Co.
Macdon, 200 bales cotton, K. Nixon & Co ; 250 bales cotton, R. Dayabhoy ; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co ; 200 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon & Co ; 500 packages myrabollams, S. S. Narelwala ; 10) bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.
William Cory, s, 9 bales cotton, N. Manockjee & Co ; 50 bales cotton, S. Hobart & Co ; 28 bales wool, F. Mahomed.
Indus, s, 200 bales cotton, M. Lowjee ; 400 bags wheat, F. Scott & Co.
Tiber, s, 20 bales wool, S. Mooljee ; 325 bales cotton, L. Khimjee & Co ; 37½ bales wool, T. Nundram ; 113 bales cotton, M. Mucondrow.
Killarney, s, 2,500 bundles coir yarn, S. Mooljee ; 10 bales cotton, J. Forbbey ; 50 bales cotton, K. Mooljee ; 60 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co ; 34 bales cotton, D. Hormusjee Cama & Co ; 25 bales wool, S. Veerjee ; 175 bales cotton, M. Goculdas ; 85 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Orchis, s, 1,000 bags linseed, S. Tyebjee & Co ; 100 bales cotton, R. Luckmedas & Co ; 145 bales cotton, T. Doongersee ; 156 packages dates, F. Khakey.
Potomac, s, 13 bales wool, G Parasmull ; 15 bales wool, S. Tackchund ; 200 bales cotton, S. Hobart & C ; 24 bales cotton, M. Mooljee : 100 bales cotton, R. Shamjee ; 40 bales wool, N. Bojraz.
Chancellor, s, 222 bags wheat, J. Ludha ; 650 bales cotton, Lyon & Co ; 40 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 12 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 130 bales cotton, B. Jaitha ; 3,600 bundles coir yarn and 85 bales hemp, M. Mooljee.
Bellona, s, 492 bags saltpetre, G. Dewjee ; 600 bales cotton, F. Sands & Co ; 200 bales cotton, S. Hobart & Co ; 2,000 bundles linseed, R. Brothers ; 8,000 bundles coir yarn, S. Narronjee ; 75 bales cotton, N. Purseotumdas.
Xanthos, s, 79 bales cotton, R. Steuart & Co ; 50 bales cotton, K. Jewraj.

FOR LONDON.

Maud, s, 1,500 bundles coir yarn, J. Sittaram ; 3 bales hides, N. Ameebhoy ; 18 bales hides, A. Riebe & Co ; 3 bales hides, G. R. A. Cader ; 7 bales skins, F. M. C. Abdoolally and Co ; 25 bales skins, A. Cader & Co ; 8 cases fishmaws, P. Damjee ; 11 bales skins, J. Hasom and Co ; 20 bales skins, G. Sigg and Co ; 500 packages nux vomica, P. Nuthoo ; 6 bales hides, M. Jewan.
Ceylon, s, 6 cases shawls, Sir C. Forbes & Co.
Indus, s, 36 cases gum, E. Hasom ; 1 case fishmaws, R. Alliruza ; 31 cases mother o' pearl shells, R. Alliruza.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calypso, s, 100 bales cotton, J. Siegfried and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gladys, s, 100 bales cotton, V. Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Massilia, s, 9 chests opium, H. J. M. A. Khaluck.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Massilia, s, 2 chests opium E. Noordin and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—5TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Suez, 5th May, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 19 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 4th May, 7-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 30 minutes.

Via Turkey, 4th May, 4-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 11 minutes.

Via Suez, 5th May, 10-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 3 hours 42 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 5th May, 7-50 P.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 8 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 5th May, 3-25 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 4th to 8 P.M. of the 5th May is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 27	0 10
,, Galle	One in	1 17
,, Kurrachee.....	1 6	0 7
,, Madras	1 22	0 11

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 5th May, 5-0 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 88, barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5th May, 6-0 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west high, thermometer 94.

CANNANORE, 5th May, 5-30 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 85, barometer, 29·96.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th May, 8 P.M.—Latest date from United Kingdom, via Russia, 5th May, 1-10 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 4th May, 7-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 4th May, 4-10 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Fera ; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 3.

Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Belgaum.

MAY 4.

St George, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Secretary to Government of India, on furlough, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 3.

Caldecott, Captain, R A, Ordnance Department, on leave, to Belgaum.

MAY 5.

Dodd, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Crawford, Captain, Madras Sappers, to join, to Secundrabad.
St George, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Secretary to Government of India, on furlough, to England.
Currie, Lieutenant-Colonel, 18th Regiment N I, on furlough, to England.
Miller, Captain, 1st Bengal Regiment, on leave, to England
Macnaughton, Major, 2nd Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Rajkote.

PUNJAUB ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Gazette*, May 1.)

The services of Mr Lewis Gordon, Extra Asst Commr Loodianah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Capt G F Macpherson, Asst Commr, Kussowlee, is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag of Kussowlee, Subathoo and Dugshai, in addition to his other duties.

Mr A H Benton, Asst Commsr, Hissar, received charge, as Supt of the Jail at that Station, from Lt-Col T F Forster, Depy Commsr, on the 17th April 1873.

Surg A J Dale, in Civil medical charge of Jhelum, is appointed Supt of the Jail at that Station.

Surg. A. P. Holmes, M. D., 1st Regt. Sikh Infy., is appointed to the medical charge of the Sanitarium of Shaikh Budun for the season of 1873.

Lt James Walker, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for six months, on private affairs, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	May 12 ...	5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 16 ...	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 9 ...	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
China	,, 19 ...	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 18 ...	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 12 ...	5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.....	,, 12 ...	5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P. M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each etter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Fiver Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pics.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pics.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia...	9 4	9 0

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0 0
Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. THACKERE & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that the great success which has attended his former visit to Bombay, has induced him to stay for a limited time in Bombay previous to his departure for Europe. Mr. Menist has made for him elf an Indian as well as a European reputation, and, as usual in such cases, it is only the fairly-earned reward of real merit. Hundreds of testimonials from all classes, in all parts of the world, attest the benefit that has resulted from the use of his Spectacles. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the study of suiting the eyesight by mechanical means. He can confidently state that his optical instruments are superior in every other manner to those of other makers in the world. Common and inferior goods may be had for half the price, but reflection will convince every one that when it becomes a question of economising a little money on the sight of their eyes, no economy is a very doubtful one. Every detail is carefully studied in Menist's Spectacles. It is not enough to have the best pebbles that can be procured, cut in strict accordance with the latest discoveric of science, and suited with the greatest nicety to the ever-varying convexity and concavity of the organ, if those pebbles are not worn in a properly-made frame, and thus secured in a proper position and at a proper distance from the eye. Again, if the frames are not made of suitable materials and properly tempered, the joints perfectly fitted, and so on, they soon get out of shape and cause a displacement of the pebbles, which entirely alters their focal power. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, steel being quite unsuitable for the purpose, especially in this country, where it soon becomes rusty and loses its shape, so failing to do justice to the pebbles ; and his object is to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, and not cheapness.

For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. Menist begs to state that when the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eye ; and that such a defect can be discovered only by practical potician. Menist, not polished on a scientific principle they are equally injurious ; accordingly, as Mr. Menist's lenses have been manufactured on a principle peculiarly his own, he is prepared to warrant their efficacy.

MENIST'S
12 LENS RACE, FIELD, AND OPERA GLASSES,
OF SMALL SIZE FOR THE POCKET.

Menist's Aneroid Barometer, the size of a watch in silver mounting, can be carried in the waistcoat pock-t. Rs. 80, with a book which contains Airey's Tables and Testimonials of several scientific Gentlemen.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TRAILL—May 5th, at No. 11, Bell Lane, Fort, the wife of Mr. G. M. Traill, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WALKER—April 28th, at Donald Town, Lahore, the wife of Mr. W. K. Walker, Traffic Manager's Office, S. P.& D. Railway, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1873.

THERE is a determination in some quarters that Bombay shall have a deep water pier, alongside of which sea-going ships may lie and deliver and load their cargoes. Nobody doubts the necessity of doing away with the very oriental boat system that prevails in Bombay to the detriment of the trade of the port, and the sooner that extravagant anti-diluvian system is abolished the better. We Bombay people boast of the extent of our harbour ; we speak of its dimensions in square miles, and of its great capacity for providing safe anchorage for an enormous fleet of ships. Somebody once told us that Bombay Harbour was eminently adapted for a great sea-fight, and dozens of sailors and engineers have told us that its capacity for docks was unrivalled and that the British nation had nothing like it in any part of the world. But is it not true that the great extent of the harbour anchorage enables the Master Attendant of the port to berth the ships so far apart as to intensify the grievances of delay and expense in loading and discharging vessels ? Since the opening of the Suez Canal the Canal boats have made rules for themselves to avoid as much as possible any unnecessary number of lay days, and under these rules their cargoes are thrown out and taken in in about one-third of the time occupied by sailing ships under the old rules. But time and expense are involved in the new arrangement, and although much time is saved under the new rules, still the boat system satisfies nobody. Ship owners, sailors, and commercial men, are all disgusted with the Bombay system of dealing with the cargoes of sea-going vessels. The "muccadums" and "prow-wallas" are the only people who are quite satisfied with things as they are. But even the muccadums and prow-wallas are about to be beaten out of the field by Government, whose bunder staff appear to have ascertained how much room there is for competition, and whose intention it is to make the boat system as cheap as possible. We are not now going to re-discuss the merits of the question whether Government or the Harbour Trust are justified in supplying the trade of the port with conveniences for loading and unloading ships. We have already in a previous article said that it was not reasonable to expect anybody would agree with the monstrous pretensions of the *private rights* of muccadums and land companies to hold the shipping trade of the port under a close and vexatious monoply, and we added that whether the Port Trust or Government were right or wrong in taking up the landing and shipping agency business, the proceeding was abundantly justified upon strictly public grounds. Every rupee saved on landing and shipping charges would be divided equitably between the merchant and consumer and would be a timely relief to commerce, which is already weighted with many hindrances. Private rights and the private rights of a small number of people could not be balanced against the public rights of the trade of a port and be allowed to stand in the way of progress. But after Government have broken the neck of the extravagant and unjust "muccadum system" we should still have only the boat system of landing and shipping cargoes in Bombay, and, as we have already said, that system satisfies nobody. Ships must be brought into immediate relation with warehouses, whether by piers, jetties, or docks. There is no good reason why this should not be done, and done quickly. Government are contemplating the execution of a dock which will at once supply nearly all that the sea-going trade requires. But having got into a mess with the Elphinstone White Elephant the hands of Mr. Ormiston are ingloriously tied and he is permitted to sit contemplating his dock scheme until we are sure it has become so permanently photographed on his brain that it will be found deeply impressed between its convolutions at the period of his death, which, we parenthetically hope is a far distant contingency. Having got into a mess with the Elphinstone property, Government can see no speedy way out of it, and the proposed dock, though heartily approved of, languishes for funds for its exec

SUNDAY BRAWLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to complain of the disgraceful conduct of certain residents in a large hotel within the Fort. These gentlemen (?) are in the habit of carousing each *Sunday* evening, shouting comic songs, yelling, "caterwauling," &c., *in the most boisterous manner*, accompanied by the strains of a pianoforte. This they continue till close upon midnight, much to the annoyance and discomfort of all the residents in the immediate neighbourhood, whose rest is disturbed, and feelings are insulted.

I trust the proprietor or manager of the hotel in question will not allow these disgraceful proceedings to be continued. D.

ANSWER TO QUERY TO POOL PLAYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Yellow loses life to White,—*i. e.*, the ball that *should* have been played at.

Red plays next on White as if nothing had happened. *Yellow* follows, of course, having paid his penalty. Under no rule can he be made to lose his turn.

S. C. K.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have looked in each day's issue of your paper, since that of the 26th ultimo, to see what answer to the letter by "White Ball" headed "A Query for Poo Players," would be given by some one or other of your Pool playing readers, but hitherto without having my wish gratified; such being the case, I venture now to give my own idea of the solution of the case, premising that I should pronounce my opinion more confidently ad "White Ball" mentioned on what ball Yellow (playing with Red) *did* play; and whether also the ball he played on was "holed" or not, and whether or nor he "holed" himself (*i. e.* Red) by accident.

I reply then, as follows, to "White Ball's" queries:—

1st. Red plays next; and on White, if White is on the table.

2nd. Yellow pays the life he loses to Red, for one of two reasons—viz. 1st, for playing with the Red ball; 2nd, for playing out of his turn, and interfering with Red's turn.—(N. B. The first reason the more weighty.

3rd. Yellow plays again that round, and on Red, if Red is on the table.

JUNGLEE.

Punch Mahal, 2nd May.

THE BURDEN ON THE RYOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary, the *Indian Statesman*, doubtlessly actuated by what seems to him to be right and proper, is bent upon defending through thick and thin the enhanced assessments which the last survey of this collectorate has degreed, but as he appears to me rather to be a theorist than one who has practically ascertained that what he states is the correct view of the matter, I have taken some trouble in obtaining such information as will satisfy even the Indian Stuart Mill that he can be wrong—that in this instance his calculations are not sound. Mr. Knight gives it as his opinion that one pair of bullocks suffice for about 15 acres of land. That is not the case, even where the soil is light. I would defy him to do justice to that area with less than two pairs of bullocks. But even were it possible to cultivate 15 acres with 2 bullocks, it is nevertheless certain that smaller holders (and there are many in this talooka who own no more than from 5 to 6 acres) must of necessity maintain the same number of cattle as 15-acre wallahs. Of course Mr. Knight might say, why haven't they got more land, but that is equal to saying why hasn't Mr. Knight £45,000 per annum of his own; he wouldn't mind it, nor would Bappoo object to having a greater number of acres. There is nothing like trying, so if the *Indian Statesman* won't give in I would advise him to take up Rotten Row or the Bombay Green and he will soon find out that he is somewhat out in his reckonings.

But there is another matter which has been lost sight of in the controversy, and that is that the enbancement of the rates is not the only increase in the payment demanded from the kunbi.

Owing to the very careless way in which the survey was conducted 30 years ago, many a holder who has grown up in the faith that he holds 5 acres, is now told that he occupies 7, and this, *noleus volens*, creates discontent among a class of people who are not philosophers enough to prefer justice to personal benefit. Human nature is and always will be selfish, and asserts itself as much in the mind of the Indian ryot as it would in the heart of Bass the brewer, and I don't think even the *Statesman* will gainsay me, when I maintain that the hon. member for Warwick would in tones of the deepest bass object to having his fees trebled because the instruments by which the strength of his malt liquor has been gauged for the last 30 years have been found to be erroneous. People never voluntarily agree to an increase of rent or taxation, especially not such folks as the Deccanee kunbis who at best live but a from-hand-to-mouth life. But the fact is there, that the survey of 1841 was not what it should have been, a certain (th ough not the mouthful the *Times of India* makes it to be) amount of discontent also exists which the *gens de la paye* of the Sarvajanic Sabha do their utmost to foster, and I think it behoves Government to devise some means whichwill render him, with the grievance, happy and content. The question is, large as it is, momentous: it will not do to permit the ryot to think that Government is bent upon taking from him all they can get, even unto the pound of flesh, and it will not do either to allow those false apostles of the Sorvajaink Sabha to poison the stolid and but on this point only too impressive mind of the kunbi with so pernicious a tale which will shape Bappoo's thoughts into belief.

It will be admitted, without argument, that the Hindoo, as a rule, has as great an affection for the home he was reared in as most nations: he certainly is not a Nomad, and you will find the Heimweh as much in vogue with him as with the home-sick Swiss. If then of late years we find every now and then not a few families ready to forsake the home of their fathers, surely there must be something which makes life in their village too oppressive to them, but to hold that the cause of it is simply or even principally the higher rate of assessment is utter nonsense, for that, after all, amounts *cet-par* to no more than Mr. Calcraft Hope's reduction of the Pattewallahs' pay from Rs. 10 to Rs. 9-8. There was a growl in Bombay about the Commissioner's clippings, and there is a howl with a double echo here, but I am inclined to think the former had a better grievance. But, as I have before said, it is no more a pleasant thing to have one's pay cut as it is to have one's throat cut, and if Government could do without the increased assessment it would do nobody any harm, as I do not think with your contemporary that low rates or taxation produce bad husbandry.

In the present case, had it not been for professional grievance-mongers, who, having been educated and made B. A.s at Government expense, must shew their gratitude somehow, little if anything would have been heard of the matter in hand; but if after all it is decided to stick to the new rates, there will be them all the more reason why Government should at once take into consideration the present pitiful conditions of the Deccanee ryots, whose sufferings from other causes are ten times as great as the inconveniences the new rates put him to.

Every bad harvest here causes some people to abandon their homes and fields and seek new ones, and if two or three follow in succession, whole villages will become depopulated, for what the dry season has left undone, the sowcar is only too ready to effect. And here we come to the real grievances of the ryots—bad harvests and the sowcar. The former is one over which we have not full control; but the latter is one which Government can do away with as soon as ever it chooses. Bad harvests can only be mitigated by better irrigation, by more practical agricultural education of the natives, and by the opening out of communications with other provinces to prevent a recurrence of affairs which happened some years ago when grain in one part of India was at famine prices, while in another district, some 500 miles off, people were perplexed what to do with their abundance.

Is there no Schultze Delitzsh in India, who will do for the ryot out here what he did for the peasants in Prussia and Saxony?

It is a sad mistake to educate natives too highly and in large masses; it lowers knowledge in the eyes of the multitude, a striking instance of which I experienced at the recent convocation of the Bombay University, where tickets of admission had been sown broadcast over Bombay by good-natured little Mr. Taylor, who was recompensed for his affability by as rowdy a collection of carcoons, liquor shopkeepers, ghaties and non-descripts as it has ever been my bad fortune to see gathered together on such an occasion, for little flattered by the present of tickets the Banniahs and Bathias, and Khojas and Parsees had given them to their servants to go and see the tamasha! We have now in India a perfect host of B. A.s., LL. Ds and heaven knows what; we have also a very highly educated Civil Service, but as regards the former an exchange for a few decent tailors and shoemakers would do India no harm, and in the C. S. we could afford to sacrifice a certain amount of mathematics to knowledge of manures, and I venture to say that the Assistant Collector who could teach the kunbis how to raise larger crops would be as useful a member of the service as the refined scholar who forgets over "arma virumque cano" the same author's saying,—*Beatus ille qui procul negotiis agros suos bobus exercit suis.*

SHAMEEL.

BOMBAY.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were twenty-five European vagrants in the Government Work-house attached to the House of Correction.

A NEW GUJERATHI PAPER AT SURAT.—A weekly Gujerathi newspaper, under the name of *Deshi Mitra*, is to be started at Surat in June next.

ACTING DISTRICT JUDGE OF POONA.—Baron De H. Larpent, of the Bombay Civil Service, assumed charge of his office as Acting District Judge of Poona on Saturday.

THE WEATHER AT KAIRA.—We learn from a Gujerat paper that the heat at Kaira is quite unbearable at present, but the state of public health is reported to be good.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—Dhandoo Bhairoo, a buggy driver, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with torturing his horse in a public place, and was fined Rs. 15.

THE FRAUD ON THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.—Nine of the prisoners who were concerned in the above case have been committed for trial before the Sessions Court.

THE BROACH SMALL CAUSES COURT.—We understand that the people of Broach have forwarded a petition to Government praying for the abolition of the Small Causes Court of that place.

FALL OF A STABLE.—Yesterday morning about half past 9 o'clock, a stable situated at No. 8, Colbhat Road fell, and some horses were injured—one, a valuable animal, seriously so.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday one Lalljee Khemjee, employed on board the steam-ship *Chancellor*, got severely burned by a bucket of dammer falling on him. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A POLICE PATEL IN TROUBLE.—It is stated that the Police Patel of Mandvie, in the Surat District, has been charged with committing theft during the extensive fire which broke out there a few days ago.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS AT SURAT.—During the week ending the 2nd inst., there were 40 deaths at Surat. Of these, 19 were males and 21 females. The total number of births registered was 36; males 18 and females 18.

A DISHONEST HAMAL.—Fuckeera Punjee, a hamal, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a bottle of brandy, the property of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. The man pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A CHILD.—A Parsee named Framjee Cooverjee, residing at Breach Candy road, reported to the police yesterday the robbery of a diamond ring, of the value of Rs. 100, from the person of his child. The police are making enquiries into the matter.

LOSS OF A GOLD RING.—Mr. Northcote, residing at Love Lane, reported to the executive police on Sunday that on the night of the 29th April some person stole from his dressing table a gold ring with a dark stone on it, valued at Rs. 60. The complainant suspects his servant's.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—A man named Bhugwandass Morleedas, reported to the executive police that on the night of Sunday he lost from his house, situated at Upper Mahim, certain gold and silver ornaments and Government notes, valued at Rs. 2,971. Enquiries are being made into the matter.

A WARNING TO BUGGY DRIVERS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, a hack buggy driver named Lall Mahomed, was charged with demanding more than the legal fore from Mr. C. Bowen, a Master Mariner. The Magistrate on the evidence fined the defendant two rupees.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 283 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 132 were under sentences from the High Court, 111 from the Magistrates of Police, 36 from Military Courts Martial, and 3 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 299 were natives and the remaining 74 were Europeans.

VAGRANCY ACT.—Warrington Walmsley, a European, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Constable Maynard, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse, under the Vagrancy Act.

BURGLARY.—A Hindoo by name Gopal Dajee, a tavern-keeper, residing at the Flats, Tardeo, reported to the executive police, that on Sunday night his shop was entered by the removal of the planks from the back of houses, and a table drawer opened with a false key, and Rs. 26 and sundry other articles abstracted therefrom. Enquiries are being instituted.

A NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Abdool Rayman, who had been several times in jail before, was charged with being found between sun-set and sun-rise loitering at Bholeshwer, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself. He was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE UNDER THE NEW CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.—A short time ago a Hindoo named Muthoor Laldas, residing at Borsud, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of cheating. On the above conviction and sentence an appeal was presented to the Session Judge of Kaira, who, on a review of the proceedings, increased the sentence under the New Criminal Procedure Code to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A STABBING CASE.—Mr. Nana Morojee, officiating Third Magistrate of Police, attended the Jamsetjee Hospital on Saturday afternoon, and took the deposition of a man named Babajee Mahadoo, who was stabbed that morning by one Manikbhae Chatoo. The deponent said—"I am a laborer and live at Dongree. This morning at about 10 o'clock, I was walking along the road at Dongree, when the man, who is now standing before me, and who calls himself Manikbhae Chatoo, came from the opposite direction, and stabbed me in my abdomen, with something which I did not very distinctly see. Prisoner then passed on and disappeared. I could walk only a few paces after having been stabbed, for I was quite disabled, and people collected together. A police sepoy put me into a buggy and brought me to this hospital. I bled profusely. I had done nothing whatever to provoke him. I am quite at a loss to understand why he stabbed me." The accused Manikbhae Chatoo was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with voluntarily causing hurt to Babajee Mahadoo by means of an instrument. He was remanded to jail till the 19th inst.

A SQUARE-RIGGED vessel which left this port (Kurrachee) the other day narrowly escaped, we believe, the fate which befell the ill-starred *Bacchante* three years ago. Had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by the steam tug, which was signalled for, we may have had to have added to the list of shipping disasters here.—*Sindian.*

PAYING FOR HIS BATHE.—A shroff who lately returned from Madras, whither he had proceeded from Sind about twelve years ago, while on his way to Hyderabad the other day from Kotree, was robbed of sundry ornaments, of the estimated value of Rs. 3,000. The man was engaged on the bank of the river washing himself, and the ornaments were in the pocket of his coat, which he had taken off and placed on the ground a few paces from where he was. Information has been given to the police; up to yesterday morning no clue had been obtained to either the property or the robber or robbers. The robbery took place on the 23rd.—*Sind News.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacods, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Cutch (May 2nd) with a general cargo and one hundred and forty-nine deck passengers.

THE s.s. SIR BARTLE FRERE, 471 tons, Captain N. Drewitz, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and three hundred deck passengers for different ports.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. MASSILIA, 1,033 tons, Captain Anderson, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail and the following passengers:—For Yokohama—Mr. Israel Ingle. For Shanghai—Miss Suliman. For Hongkong—Mr. Allarukia and Mr. Henry. She carried the following cargo:—1,607¼ chests opium, 606 bales cotton, and 342 cwts. teeth, and sundries.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain T. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee (April 18th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Kenshet, Mr. Mayhew, Mr. E. M. Fulton, Mr. Wood, Mr. McKennon, Mr. Smallpaie, forty-two rank and file of the 21st Regiment N. I., one commissioned officer, seven natives, seventy-three deck passengers, and six horses.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	MAY.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
6 52 m	0 8	Tuesday..... 6	1 13 m	1 2
7 31 a	2 11		0 45 a	2 0
8 13 m	1 6	Wednesday ... 7	2 11 m	2 4
8 28 a	3 4		2 8 a	2 1
9 9 m	2 7	Thursday 8	2 56 m	3 5
9 8 a	3 11		3 4 a	2 7
9 49 m	3 9	Friday 9	3 31 m	4 6
9 44 a	4 3		3 45 a	3 4
10 26 m	1 11	Saturday 10	4 3 m	5 4
10 16 a	4 5		4 24 a	3 8
10 59 m	5 9	Sunday 11	4 32 m	6 4
10 45 a	4 7		4 58 a	4 9
11 33 m	6 4	Monday..... 12	5 3 m	7 1
11 15 a	4 9		5 23 a	3 10

Moon—Full, 12th, 4h. 8m. P.M.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. CEYLON, 2,894 tons, Captain Robert Methven, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English Mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Suthampton—Surgeon Lundy, Mr. Woo d, Mr. Lovejoy, and Major MacDonald.

For Brindisi—Mr. Kelly, Mr. W. E. Jellicoe, Mr. A. Mayhew, Mr. H. Bombe-, and Mr. Place.

For Gibraltar—Mr. P. P. Dias.

For Aden—Mr. S. Cursetjee, and Col. C. M. McGrigor.

"STILL WATERS RUN DEEP."

MR. AND MRS. BENNER will appear in the Grant Road Theatre to-night, and perform "Still Waters Run Deep," which is to be followed by "Cool as a Cucumber." The amateurs of Bombay will assist. We hope the plays will be numerously countenanced on this occasion, because, notwithstanding the great exertions which Mr. and Mrs. Benner have made, they have been but scantily patronised this season. It is a one-sided bargain when Mr. Benner does all he can for Bombay, and Bombay does nothing for Mr. Benner.

MR. AND MRS. HALL'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

MR. AND MRS. HALL have been playing to large audiences in Calcutta, and their acting and singing in brilliant commedietas have been spoken of in such high terms that we have wished they would come to Bombay for a short time. They have now arrived, and we are only sorry that they have come at such an unfortunate time, when nearly all Bombay has fled to the hills. They intend, we believe, to give at least one performance before they quit India, which most probably will be by the next mail steamer, and when they appear we hope that they will not have to play to empty seats. Particulars of Mr. and Mrs. Hall's intentions will be shortly published.

THE MATCH AT CHESS BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY CHESS CLUBS.

GAME No. 1.

Bombay (*White.*)	*Calcutta* (*Black.*)
Pawn to K's 4th	Pawn to K's 4th.
K's B to Q's B's 4th.	Knight to K's Bishop's 3rd.

GAME No. 2.

Calcutta (*White.*)	*Bombay* (*Black.*)
Pawn to K's 4th.	Pawn to K's 4th.
Knight to K's Bishop's 3rd.	

INDIAN ITEMS.

DESTRUCTION OF A VILLAGE.—We regret to hear of the destruction of the village of Khungee, in the Dera Ishmail Khan district, by fire. It appears that the fury of the flames was much increased by the gale which was blowing at the time the fire commenced. We believe every building, including the police chowkie, was burned to the ground.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

BITTEN BY A SHARK.—A native, while bathing at the Watgunge Ghat in Kidderpore on last Thursday noon, was severely bitten by a shark. The fish first bit the man's back, taking away a large piece of flesh, and when he put his hand behind bit off several of his fingers. He was conveyed to the Alipore Hospital, where he is lying in a very precarious state, caused by the hæmorrhage.—*Englishman.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On last Thursday morning, while the first local passenger train was passing the Salkiya level crossing gate, an unfortunate foot-passenger, on attempting to cross the line, was overtaken and knocked down. The wheels of the engine, passing over his neck, severed his head completely from the body. The body was, besides, fearfully mangled. On the arrival of the train at the Howrah platform, information was given to the station-master by the driver of the train. The police were immediately communicated with, and local enquiries are being held.—*Englishman.*

ACCIDENT TO A CALCUTTA STEAMER.—We are sorry to hear that the steamer China, belonging to Messrs. Apcar and Co., of this city, caught fire at sea, and that considerable damage was done to the cargo, not by the fire itself so much, as from the effects of the water poured down between decks to quench it. It will be remembered that the China left Calcutta last Saturday for Singapore, carrying the members of Mr. Lewis's dramatic company. Fortunately no accident or loss of life has occurred, and the steamer will be ready to proceed on her voyage to China in 10 or 12 days. She is now at Singapore.—*Englishman.*

THE MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.—Two more retirements are announced in the senior ranks of the Madras Civil Service, Mr. J. J. Minchin and Mr. G. L. Morris. Mr. Minchin entered the service in 1844, and during the last few years has acted in several important offices. He was Acting Chief Secretary in 1869, acting member of the Board for a few months in 1870, and acting Resident in Travancore from March 1870 to June 1871. He was also sent on two occasions to Calcutta as the Madras representative in the Governor-General's Legislative Council. Mr Morris entered the service in 1847, and was Collector of Tanjore for several years. In 1870 he was transferred to the Board of Revenue, where he served till June 1871, when he took furlough to Europe. Mr. Morris's retirement was expected, but it was not thought that Mr. Minchin would so soon make way for his juniors.

THE ADVANTAGES POSSESSED BY THE TRAVANCORE RESIDENT.—By the way, people outside of Travancore are very ignorant of the material advantages the British Resident enjoys. They are quite in keeping with the dignity of his office, could the incumbent rise to that dignity, or realise what a power for good or evil he may legitimately exercise. His salary is Rs. 2,800 a month. He has seven or eight handsome houses in various parts of the country, free of rent, or any expense, which he can use when he pleases. His plate, furniture, and table linen are supplied by the Sirkar, as well as nearly all his servants. He travels within his district, and sometimes out of it at the public expense. He is or ought to be the undisputed leader of society, the tone of which is always more or less affected by his character and manners, and he need not ruin himself by entertaining that society, beyond showing it the hospitality of an English gentleman. To him the climate of the West Coast is a trifle. He can have any climate he pleases, and still carry on his duties without detriment to his usefulness. These are solid advantages, and should only be bestowed on men who can use them well, and not merely to increase their private means. —*Madras Mail.*

THE DEATH OF MAJOR McDONALD.

REGARDING the death of Major McDonald, our Peshawur correspondent relates another version of the story, which we give for what it is worth. It appears that on the day when the event occurred, that officer had gone out on a shikar. He was accompanied by Beiram Khan and each had his dog with him. The two dogs happened to fight, when Major McDonald shot Beiram Khan's dog. In revenge for this act, Beiram Khan murdered Major McDonald. The murderer immediately fled, taking his family with him to Shunwary in where, not finding it safe to remain, he departed to a more secure place. When Nowroz Khan, the Hakeem of Lalpora, heard of the tragedy, he unformed the Ameer Shere Ali of the circumstance, and succeeded on capturing the family of Beiram Khan. The Ameer has promised a reward for the apprehension of the murderer, who it is supposed has taken refuge at Yarghistan.

PAYING FOR PROTECTION ON THE SIND FRONTIER.

THE Commissioner in Sind has published a statement of his views as to Khelat politics in a short minute. It would appear that the result of the late conference between His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Sind authorities was, that it was agreed that, as regards the protection of the lower portion of the Derajat frontier, and consequently all dealings with the Murree and Bhoogtee tribes, the officer in charge of the Dera Ghazi Khan district should act under the orders of the Political Superintendent of Upper Sind; and at the same time it was determined that an extra grant of Rs. 32,000 per annum would be required to be placed at the disposal of the Political Superintendent, Frontier Upper Sind, to be expended by him in entertaining a certain number of Murree and Bhoogtee Horse under their own chiefs, who would be held responsible for the good behaviour of their clans generally. Sanction for this proposal was asked from the Supreme Government in February last.

The necessity for these arrangements can easily be seen from the following brief résume of the reasons therefore given by Sir William Merewether in the minute in question:—"The officer in charge of the Dehra Ghazi Khan district, Captain Sandeman, has taken into Government pay a certain number of the Murree and Bhoogtee tribes, and in that way has been able to exert such an influence over these tribes as to induce them to abstain from acts of hostility against that part of the frontier. This course had the concurrence of the Sind authorities, and through the excellent tact displayed by Captain Sandeman, it has answered well so far, as regards the Punjab frontier. But while the Murrees were deterred from raids on the east side, they did not at all cease from devastating the country on the west of their hills, nor from plundering the territory of the Khan of Khelat, and merchants passing through it into Sind. Under the treaty existing with the Khelat Government, His Highness the Khan agrees to protect these merchants, as well as to prevent outrages on British territory. At the same time he is bound down to a certain rate above which he is not allowed to levy duty from traders, and in the event of their suffering loss, he is called upon to make compensation. To cover the reduction in the duties, to enable him to protect traffic, and to prevent outrage on the British frontier, His Highness the Khan receives annually Rs. 50,000. This has been repeatedly shown to be insufficient, and some addition recommended. The Khan has done his best to bring his turbulent subjects in the hills under control, but has not as yet been able to succeed. In all other respects he has acted most faithfully up to the treaty. For such increase, as now recommended, this would be especially a most suitable time and would most materially assist not only the Khan, but also in making more certain the advantages to be derived from the subsidizing process on the Punjab borders. Unless some measures are adopted, the hill men, having the east closed to them, will plunder on the west side more than ever, and we shall in a measure be addding to the Khan of Khelat's difficulties, instead of lessening them."—*Indian Public Opinion.*

BOILER EXPLOSION AT BROACH.

BROACH, MAY 1.

A SERIOUS boiler explosion occurred here this morning between 10 and 11 o'clock at the Ginning Factory of the Anglo-Indian Co., Mr. Ellis, manager. One man was killed, and seventeen more or less severely injured. Of these two girls died soon after they reached the hospital, whither the whole of the poor creatures were at once taken. The man killed was the fireman (said to be the cause of the accident) and one of the girls was his little daughter who had come to the factory to bring him his food. It is said the unfortunate man allowed the water in the boiler to get so low that the flue got red hot. His attention was called to the fact of there being no water in the gauge glass; he replied that he was then putting water into the boiler, and immediately after the explosion took place. But whatever may have been the cause the effect was tremendous. The boiler would appear to have been lifted bodily up from its setting and thrown violently forward a distance of upwards of thirty yards, the front end of it landing in the bungalow of the manager in a room used as an office for his clerks and the merchants who use the factory. Strange to say none of them were killed, although all were frightfully scalded, also some of the poor people employed at the factory. Considerable damage was done to the bungalow by the steam which rushed into it, as also hot coals and a few red hot fire-bars. Several of the latter were thrown right over the house and fell into a field some distance behind and set fire to some dried grass. Fortunately none of them fell in the cotton yard, which contained about a thousand bars of kuppas. Had any of them fallen there the whole place would probably have been destroyed; as it is, the loss to the company will be considerable. No damage was done to the engine and gins.—*Times of India.*

TILED HUTS AS SECURITY.

WE learn that the High Court has held, on a reference from the Calcutta Small Cause Court, that tiled huts cannot be sold in execution of decrees of the latter Court. This decision has upset the practice of the last 22 years, as the Court has been selling huts since its establishment up to the present time. The decision will have a serious effect on the business of the Court, and has already caused great alarm in the minds of landlords and money-lenders. These huts are the only security which a large number of the native public can offer for loans of money, and they have always been considered good by the lenders. People will no longer be able to borrow money on this security, and it will be a hardship both to the borrower and lender, while the lenders, whose sole hope of recovering their money through the Small Cause Court, by means of the seizure and sale of huts, will be deterred from *bringing* suits, and the loss to a large number of persons will be very great. The Court used to sell two or three huts daily, and the decision raises another question, *viz.*, what security have persons who bought huts at the Court's sales, that they may not now be deprived of them, on the ground that the sale and consequent transfer were illegal? The present state of things demands, we should imagine, immediate legislative interference, if only to indemnify the Court for its past proceedings, and protect those who became *bona fide* purchasers at the sales of the Court.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE STORY OF A VETERAN.

ANOTHER veteran has passed away from this world's stage. On the 28th of last month Major G. E. F. Kauntze died at Benares of cholera, at the age of sixty-eight. The deceased entered the army on the lowest rung of the ladder, but was soon brought into notice by his steadiness and courage. He was present with the 11th Light Dragoons, as Sergeant Major, at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1825-6, for which he received a medal and clasp. He exchanged from the 11th to the 3rd Light Dragoons, with which regiment he served throughout the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan (Medal) and was present at the forcing of the Khybur Pass, capture of Mamoo Khail, storming the heights of Jugdelluch, actions of Tezeen and Huftkotul and occupation of Cabool. He served also in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6 and was present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah and Sobraon. He was wounded at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, and severely at Sobraon. At Moodkee he had the good fortune to obtain the honourable notice of Lord Hardinge for his bravery, who rewarded him with the commission of Cornet on the field of battle. Cornet Kauntze rowed in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, when he was made Lieutenant. He was present at the affair of Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab at Wazeerabad on the 1st of December 1848, with a force under Sir Joseph Thackwell, action of Sadoolapore, and battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat. He returned with his regiment, the 3rd Dragoons, in 1853 to England, and in 1855 obtained a captaincy in H. M. 42nd Foot. On the reduction which took place at the close of 1856, Captain Kauntze was placed on half pay. On the breaking out of the Mutiny he volunteered for active service, and on the 27th of October embarked with the 7th (Princess Royal's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards, which arrived at Kurrachee on the 7th of January 1858. The regiment was stationed at Sealkote. After gaining his Majority the deceased retired from the Army and took up his abode at Benares. He was one of the keenest sportsmen of the age, and up to the time of his death used to go out for days together shooting. From Muttra to Moradabad, he has been heard to say, he had paced every foot of the ground in search of deer and other game.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MR. DOWNES.

WE learn by telegraph that the lay missionary, Mr. Downes, has been brought back to Peshawur in safety, but we have still to learn the details. The Church Mission, established chiefly through Sir Herbert Edwardes seventeen years ago at Peshawur, has seen as many as sixteen missionaries in that period, and of these eight have fallen victims to its climate, while seven have been driven to England by sickness contracted there. It has had a direct influence on Central Asia, of which it is the outpost. Thrice the Government of India has sent some of its seventy converts on dangerous missions of inquiry, among the Wahabees at Palari on the north bank of the Indus, during the Umbeyla campaign, and recently away by Chitral where Soobadar Dilawar Khan fell a victim to the treachery of the chief. A learned Moulvie in Kashgar has been for some time in possession of Christian books which he carefully studies. An old Moulvie who imports several camel-loads of Korans from India to Bokhara, was nothing loath to add to his stock translations of the Bible. The Rev. Mr. Hughes remarks that it is impossible to form an opinion as to the extent of the distribution of Christian books beyond the frontier line, "but we are occasionally surprised to hear of their existence in regions where we had no idea that the influence of our Mission extended." Among the large class of divinity students who throng Mahomedan mosques, there are some thoughtful men who are always willing to study "any new thing," if it can be done without exciting the bigotry and suspicion of their co-religionists, and the Mission endeavours to influence them by the secret distribution of Christian publications. In Peshawur itself a written discussion has been going on with a learned Moulvie who has studied the Christian Scriptures, and the letters are about to be published in Pushtoo. It was in 1818 that Dr. Carey first translated the whole Bible into that language in five volumes, and it is pleasant to read this testimony fifty-five years after—"It was an earnest of the largeness of heart and depth of love of that great man, who, whilst he was labouring for the spiritual welfare of the more cultivated Bengallee, could turn his thoughts to that of the rough warlike tribes of Afghanistan." When he heard of this translation Eldred Pottinger, then in Herat, relinquished his attempt. Sir John Logan, of the same political mission, distributed Carey's translation and Henry Martyn's Persian Testament, among the Afghans and sent a Toorkee Testament to the people of Toorkestan. —*Friend of India.*

THE GREATEST OF ALL INDIAN QUESTIONS.

(*Friend of India.*)

THE time has come for Her Majesty's Government to give the Governor General of their own selection *carte blanche* to re-organise the Native Army and the Staff Corps within certain very wide limits. The pressing financial question is settled for another year—or longer, if all goes well. The board is clear for the still greater military difficulty which, while bound up with finances, transcends even that. The Indian Army officers and men would welcome a just and comprehensive measure of re-organization as much as the most earnest reformer can desire to give it. The purely English garrison of the country has recently been affected by Mr. Cardwell's reforms, and—although we do not wish at present to enter upon *that*—there can be little doubt that these reforms must be developed further into a quasi-local Army for India. That is the natural outcome of the organization, whether we look at principles or details, and will follow in due time. Even Pall Mall is coming round to that view, which it would have reached long ago if the English tax-payer had been as cruelly sacrificed as the Indian has been since the so-called amalgamation.

Not only is the Army ready, but in the present Governor General it sees a ruler whom it believes to be both just and wise, whose special training fits him to deal with the delicate questions involved, apart from all professional jealousy and prejudice, and with at least the same success that has swept away an evil quite as great as the present structure of the Native Army or the Staff Corps—Purchase. But it should be distinctly understood that it would be pernicious for the present Government of India to move one step, or even to let it be known that it would like to take up the question, until the English authorities accord their hearty support. We have had enough of tinkering to our sorrow and our shame since 1861. The spending of millions of Indian money has done little to abolish real grievances, while it has created many new ones, and has spread humiliation and heart-burning all around. Because when the unforeseen and unprecedented calamity occurred of four thousand officers being left without men to command, there was no statesman in England equal to the crisis, and the trained statesmanship of India as urged by Lord Canning, Sir Henry Durand, and General Outram was ignored, the authorities, Indian and English, have gone on from one degree of blundering to another, till it may be said that India has no Native Army worthy of the name, while possessing in officers and men materials for a magnificent force. We do not urge the financial evil at present. A good army is worth any amount of money, and Prussia has taught the world how cheaply and effectively such an Army may be organized. We are concerned only with the military question—how to secure an efficient and a reliable Native Army, led by contented and professionally enthusiastic officers. If any man can do it we believe Lord Northbrook is the reformer to give us such a force within fair financial limits. But things have come to this pass, that the reform must be radical, root and branch, while carefully conciliating every vested interest as has been done at home. To patch here and prune there, or to put new wine in old bottles, will only add to the present confusion, discontent and expense. Lord Northbrook must have *carte blanche* or, like Lord Dalhousie, throw the whole responsibility of the next collapse on Her Majesty's Government.

Confining our attention at present to the Native Army, apart from the Staff Crops, what is the point at issue? It is this, Shall we continue to maintain a comparatively large Sepoy Force in a state of inefficiency, its size forbidding us to trust it; or, weeding out the most incompetent elements on the one side and the least reliable on the other, shall we create a small fighting force armed and officered up to the limit of its capacity? The present army of 120,000 men is the result of a compromise, and in military matters of all things a compromise is suicidal. An army is meant to fight and to guard, and there is nothing in the nature or relations of a mercenary force to justify its existence if it fails in these primary ends. The political risk of employing mercenaries underlies every system, but it is immensely increased by the policy which keeps up a big force at great cost which will prove a broken reed when the hour of trial comes. Better have no army at all than one which is deliberately kept inefficient to neutralise its danger. The size in one case is worse than the professional capacity in the other. It is not for us to say whether 120,000 men constitute a force too large for the requirements of our position in India. That must be decided by purely military men. But the least capable observer can see that railways, fortresses, the disarmed state of the country, the growth of a generation to whom even the Mutiny with its campaigns is becoming an echo, the spread of civilization in all the meaning of that word, and the softening as well as elevating influence of trade and wealth, are producing conditions which, if they do not encourage us further to reduce the English garrison—already too low—render it probable that we do not require the sepoy force of ten years ago. Reduction will probably have to precede reorganization, a point we express no opinion upon, but this much is certain, that the sooner we have reorganization the better.

The question of reduction, however, of which so many in Madras and Bombay express an unreasonable dread, is much simplified by the new principle of reserve introduced into the English Army. If 120,000 men are too many for such days of peace as these, it is evident that they may prove to be too few under the altered conditions of our North-Western frontier. England and Russia are very good friends. England is thoroughly believed all over India when it declares that it has done with annexation and lapse, and when its conduct has so repeatedly proved that temporary sequestration is the worst evil which the ruling house of any State can suffer, however horrible may be the misgovernment of its head, like Ulwur, or criminal the action of its administrators like Oodeypore and Tonk. England is heartily trusted all over Central Asia, where this belief is a postulate of political action—that it has done with conquest, that it has thoroughly learned the lesson and atoned for the crime of 1838-42, that it will maintain the *status quo* of every fair and honourable ruler like Yakoob Beg and Shere Ali. But every year since 1865 has falsified the Russian pledges of its predecessor. Khiva once taken it may be asserted that even now, Russia as surely marches with England in Asia as with Austria in Europe, and has reason to plot against both, for they practically hold Constantinople And if Russia in 1873 virtually dominates Merv and menaces Herat, where will it be, what will it be doing hereafter, when Shere Ali has given place to a house divided against itself, and two railways connect the Black Sea and the Caspian with the Persian Gulf, to say nothing of possible encroachments in Kashgaria? It must be remembered, too, that the conquest of Khiva involves, in time, more than this—even a control over the five millions of Turkomans who, according to so cautious and official an authority as Sir Henry Rawlinson, would prove to be the most formidable light cavalry in As

THE "TIMES" ON THE AFGHAN DISASTER AND OUR PRESENT POSITION IN INDIA.

(*Times*, April 10.)

Of all possible introductions to a narrative of events the most effective is that contained in the three little words "I was there," and the correspondent who addressed us yesterday as "one of the few survivors" of the Expedition to Afghanistan needed no other warrant for his communication. General Lawrence has given the public the benefit of his military and political experience at what may possibly prove a crisis in our Indian policy. He corrects, and in some degree mitigates, the current estimate of our losses on the occasion referred to. He does not think above 11,000 men were actually destroyed,* instead of the 13,000 usually returned; but he truly describes the disaster as "great and awful," and it is evident from the whole purport of his letter that the impressions produced on his mind at the time remain uneffaced to the present day. He still regards Afghanistan and its people with the feelings which prevailed thirty years since. True, he coincides with those who hold that we could now march to Cabul with comparatively little trouble, and that a well-equipped army, such as could at any time be put in motion by the Viceroy of India, might advance without danger into the heart of that once-dreaded country. So much General Lawrence concedes to the changed conditions of our power, but when it comes to embroiling ourselves with the politics and affairs of the Afghans his apprehensions and his protests are as strong as ever. As we have more than once expressed nearly the same opinions, we can find little fault with the warnings now conveyed, but we may remark that our correspondent has overlooked one very pertinent circumstance of the late conjuncture—something had to be done. In 1839 our alarms were substantially groundless; in 1872 the Russians were, at any rate, advancing into the countries conterminous with Afghanistan. When, therefore, it was proposed that the kingdom of Cabul should be neutralized, and established as an intermediate State between the two great Powers, the expedient seemed acceptable; but it could only be adopted by some species of the intervention which our correspondent so feelingly deprecates. We have in short, undertaken—or, at least, the Russians suppose us to have undertaken—the maintenance of tranquillity in "that turbulent and unhappy country." We are as conscious as General Lawrence can be of the responsibilities which that engagement may possibly involve, but we hope the experience of our Indian authorities may save us from a repetition of former mistakes. There are grounds, indeed, for believing that our influence in the East may now be exerted not only with greater effect, but with far less embarrassment to ourselves, than in days gone by. Our Empire is more consolidated, we have outlived our greater perils, and we may take up our position and employ our strength as the chief Power in Asia with increased freedom and assurance.

It is easy now to review the many errors of that calamitous expedition on which our correspondent has the melancholy privilege of looking back. We placed before ourselves an impolitic and almost hopeless object in proposing to establish on the Afghan Throne a Prince objectionable to the people. The man whom we selected for this purpose possessed no character to qualify him for the place. We had nothing but force to rely upon, and we employed that force without political circumspection or military skill. The officers who professed acquaintance with the country and its people had deluded themselves, and they misled the Government. Our Commanders broke down from illness, incapacity, or want of information, and we found ourselves at last in an untenable position, with no resource open to us but that of a disastrous retreat. We are not likely either to sin or to suffer again in any such a fashion; for we are too wise, we may hope, as well as too strong. But it was lately thought necessary to act, and the policy on which we decided may bring us, it cannot be disguised, into some more or less troublesome relations with Afghanistan. General Lawrence, not without warrant, gives the Afghans a bad character; but it is fair to remember that these people have interests of their own to consult, and that they are not unnaturally disposed to find their account in meeting our views. Half barbarous as they may be, they perfectly understand the advantages of their position, and are not unlikely, as we freely admit, to turn them to their own profit. But a few lacs of rupees will go a long way in satisfying their probable demands, and they may be trusted in the long run to recognize in the Indian Government the Power from whose designs they have nothing to fear. If there be, as our correspondent is inclined to think, some danger in even this amount of intervention, we must accept it as the easiest of the alternatives before us; but we trust the risk may not be great.

The suggestion with which General Lawrence concludes his letter, though not absolutely novel, may create, perhaps, some apprehension. He intimates that while we are so carefully barring the road by Cabul it may be perfectly possible, and, indeed, easy, for an invader to enter India by another road, leaving Cabul far away to his right. In other words, the enemy may come by way of Cashmere from Yarkand to the Punjab. This may be true, or at least we cannot undertake to affirm the contrary; but, although the territory thus to be traversed is not accurately known, it is not entirely unknown. English officers have gone to Yarkand and returned; an Envoy from that city has just been entertained at Calcutta, and on his return he will be accompanied to Yarkand by a representative of this country, who, it is said, will reside there. At the same time it is clear that we should spare no efforts in acquainting ourselves with things which it so much concerns us to know, and we agree with our correspondent that an exploration of the region in question might prove at least as important in its results as an Arctic voyage of discovery. Hitherto we have relied on the exceptional advantages of our Indian dominion in respect of frontiers. The sea and the Himalayas account for nearly all; and the ocean we regard as our own, and the mountains as impassable. But there may be openings overlooked in so long a chain, and it is as well, at any rate, that we should know the truth. It was asserted the other day in our columns that, as a matter of fact, few invaders of India had advanced by what we regard as the only roads open to them; but these invaders did not move with modern armaments. We cannot help thinking, however, that the whole question may some day prove less formidable than we imagine. If India under our administration, becomes such an Empire as we hope to make it, no Power in the East could ever pretend to disturb us. The entire strength of European and Asiatic Russia would be weakness compared with that of British India. The population of India is already more than double, it is perhaps little short of treble, that of the Russian Empire, while in no region of the whole globe could races more warlike be found. We are not an aggressive Power; we stand only on the defensive, sometimes perhaps with rather unnecessary solicitude; but if we chose to turn conquerors after the example of Oriental rulers, what might we not achieve? Where is the Power that could resist such armies as English money could send over the Indian border? The truth is, we have been more afraid of disturbance within than hostility beyond our dominions; but that, we hope, is a danger which is decreasing daily. The discontent of India which now finds an echo in Parliament begins to resemble political agitation at home. It means nothing like treasonable conspiracy or armed insurrection. The natives did not like the Income Tax, nor are they disposed to welcome local taxation for local purposes; but they are gradually receiving a political education, they are participating in the administration of the country, and, so far as the utterances of their own journals may be taken to express a genuine public opinion, they are substantially well-affected to our rule. We have many problems still to solve, as all persons acquainted with India well know, but the stride we have taken since 1839 is of itself sufficient to relieve us from the obligations under which, misguided and mistaken, we concerted that disastrous Expedition of Cabul.

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THE POST OFFICE SCANDAL.

(*Times*, April 10.)

MR. SCUDAMORE'S account of the financial *coup d'état* for which he was mainly responsible may now be read in the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Committee of Public Accounts. In order to understand the daring operations which are the subject of these confessions, it may be well to recall the language in which their effect is described by the Committee. It will be remembered that in 1871 Parliament authorized the appropriation of an additional million "for the purposes of the Telegraph Acts 1868 to 1870," this grant being really needed to cover extensions and improvements of the telegraphic system already made by Mr. Scudamore without Parliamentary sanction or control. The Committee report that, by Mr. Scudamore's own admission, the proceeding thus condoned "has been repeated during the last twelve months, and that, the whole of the additional million of capital granted in 1871 having been spent, the Department, instead of applying to Parliament for a further grant, has continued its payment for extensions, &c.; defraying the cost out of the balances in the hands of the Postmaster-General; that 656,000*l.* had been thus spent up to the end of November, 1872, and that a sum not far short of 800,000*l.* will have been so expended before the end of the current financial year, and that a large proportion of this has been derived from Savings Bank deposits." All these statements are fully borne out by Mr. Scudamore's published evidence, the frankness of which is very nearly as startling as the wholesale, though patriotic, misappropriation of public funds to which he pleads guilty, or the neglect of his official superiors, which alone rendered such irregularities possible.

It appears that Mr. Scudamore, when examined before the Committee of last year, fairly warned them that more than the 8,000, 000*l.*, already voted for the Capital Account of Government Telegraphs would be required for extensions already in course of completion. He then flattered himself that a further grant would be obtained before the close of the Session but was plainly informed by Mr. Lowe that Parliament must not be called on again until a final Capital Account could be submitted. We are not told whether anything passed between them as to the source from which Mr. Scudamore was to provide for current expenses in developing the telegraphic system, but that gentleman had plenty of money at his disposal, and used it without stint or scruple. In the first place, there was the ordinary Post Office revenue, consisting of cash paid for stamps and postage, which always exceeds the cost of the postal service, and leaves a handsome surplus in the hands of the office. From this balance about 117,911*l.* had been quietly borrowed and diverted to telegraphic purposes up to the 30th of September last, besides about 60,000*l.* from balances under the head of Miscellaneous Accounts, and other minor receipts. There was also a large balance standing to the credit of the Money Order Account, "representing to some extent roughly" the unpaid Money Orders;" and this reservoir, being tapped, yielded about 157,116*l.* up to the same 30th of September. Lastly, there were the Post Office Savings' Banks, upon which a contribution of about 270,416*l.* had been levied before the 30th of September, and which must, we presume, have supplied a great deal more since. As it is this particular transaction which has naturally attracted the largest share of public attention, we shall use Mr. Scudamore's own words, so far as possible, in describing it. The sums which the Post Office authorities are constantly receiving from depositors largely exceed those which are constantly drawn out; but it is the duty of the Post Office authorities to pay over the balance, from time to time, into the National Debt Office. Practically, the free-and-easy relation between the two Offices seems to resemble nothing so much as that between an old-fashioned Irish landlord and his agent. The Post Office is supposed to render an account annually on every 31st of December, but it is seldom made up before three months afterwards, and the Post Office does not "pay in closely" because the National Debt Office "does not invest closely," and only wants its money at uncertain intervals. As Mr. Scudamore puts it, "they write continually when they are about to invest, and say, 'How much have you got?'" and he adds, "They never had any difficulty in getting money from us." We cannot say that he explains very clearly why this question was not put by the National Debt Office while he was busily engaged in multiplying telegraphic stations and wires, or, if it was put, how it was answered. However this may be there is no mystery whatever about the process employed by the Post Office to eke out its available means for that purpose. It had simply to keep back the Savings' Bank balances which ought to have been over, relying on Mr Lowe to procure from Parliament a full pecuniary indemnity, the refusal of which, Mr. Scudamore declares, is a catastrophe which he has not contemplated.

Several reflections are forced upon us by these extraordinary disclosures, which, as the Committee observe, render it incumbent on the House of Commons to ascertain "how such things have been possible in the past, and what steps are proposed to make them impossible hereafter." If, as Mr. Scudamore positively asserts, the necessity of this further expenditure was foreseen by the Treasury last year, why did not the Chancellor of the Exchequer apply to Parliament for a Supplementary Vote, instead of leaving a Secretary of the Post Office to help himself out of trust funds? Again, how was it possible for Mr. Scudamore to get actual possession of these funds, and to spend them, as he professes to have done, on his own sole responsibility? He maintains, indeed, that "nothing of the kind could have been done unless under the exceptional circumstances of the Telegraph transfer;" but the reasons which he proceeds to allege only show that, under any other circumstances, there would probably have been no strong motive for doing it. He expressly states that it was not done, and could not have been done, "without the Postmaster-General's covering signature," which, however, he imagines to have been given "in perfect ignorance" of the fact that so large a sum was being spent—and spent most improperly—without the consent or knowledge of Parliament. Are we, then, really to conclude that a Minister in the position of Mr. Monsell is in the habit of countersigning orders for enormous sums of money without reading them, or asking any questions about them, just as he might sign a Minute for increasing the pay of a rural postman by a shilling or two a week? We fear it must be inferred from Mr. Scudamore's evidence that no other signature would be requisite for the original abstraction of Savings' Bank funds; but how does it happen that it was not forthwith detected and censured? No doubt, as Sir William Dunbar points out, the scandal which has occurred "would have been impossible if the Post Office had not been a Revenue Department, and, as such, been supplied with cash which it was enabled to make use of for these purposes;" but, on this very ground, we should expect Post Office expenditure to be more vigilantly watched than that of other Departments. Now Mr. Scudamore, being asked whether he acted with the approval of the Treasury, replied, "I think the Treasury had an idea that we had spent more than we had got, but I do not think they knew whence it came before;" and he subsequently observed, "I have no doubt whatever that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Treasury knew that we wanted more money." On the other hand, Mr. Welby, on behalf of the Treasury, deposed that, as far as he knew, "the heads of the Treasury were not aware that an actual excess of expenditure had been incurred," and had no knowledge of the manner in which the money had been procured. Yet, as the Committee very properly remark, "the evidence taken last year brought out the fact that such, would inevitably be the case, while it was known to them that similar, though less extensive, transactions were covered by the grant of the additional million in 1871." Upon the whole, it is scarcely possible to acquit the Treasury of a tacit complicity with Mr. Scudamore's proceedings, and, if we cannot acquit the Treasury, what are we to say of the National Debt Office and the Audit Office? The former as we learn from Mr. Scudamore, might have known at any moment how much was due to it from the Post Office and must have known this in April 1872, when the annual account was made up. The latter receives a monthly account of Savings' Bank deposits and payments, upon the face of which it would be clear that the Post Office was heavily in default. In fact, an officer of that Department examined by the Committee acknowledged that it had the means of knowing "the net balance in the Postmaster General's hands;" so that, in the judgment of the Committee, "the check of the Audit Office must be imperfect, if not altogether nugatory," and we must needs agree with them. It is vain to say that Mr. Scudamore would never have been allowed to go on using Savings' Bank deposits as a private banker might use his customers' balances if the least suspicion had rested on his integrity, or if a well-merited confidence had not been reposed in his energy and public spirit. What alarms us, and ought to alarm the House of Commons, is not the discovery that we have an official at the Post Office as ready to violate the rules of the service for the good of the country as Clive and Nelson when they attacked the enemy without orders, but the discovery that he may do so either without the cognizance or with the connivance of three controlling Departments. We have been accustomed to hear of weakness in other parts of our administrative machinery, but we have always been assured that its strongest point has a thoroughly effective system of Audit and Account, and we now find, to our dismay, that it gives way, on being seriously tested, like Don Quixote's helmet with the pasteboard visor.

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THE ABANDONMENT OF THE INDIAN INCOME TAX.

THE abandonment of the Indian income tax cannot but carry back the minds of the conductors of this journal to its original establishment, and to the times and circumstances which then existed—very different from the present. But we have no wish now to indulge in idle retrospect; we wish to answer a plain question. When we transplanted the income tax to India, we took the most advanced and refined of Western financial devices, and applied it to an Oriental country; how far has this experiment succeeded or failed?

First,—We believe that the Indian income tax may be said to have succeeded as what the Indians themselves call a fine for the mutiny. Orientals were quite ready to submit to it temporarily and for that purpose. It seemed to them but natural that after the failure of a great insurrection, they should pay a serious pecuniary penalty. The English would, in their way of thinking, have been quite justified in making them pay the cost, or much of the cost, of the reconquest. The English Government did not put the matter in so concise a form, but when Mr. Wilson imposed the income tax his reason was the vast deficit which the mutiny had caused. He imposed it for a limited term of years to cure the financial confusion caused by a rebellion. And in this he met with no dangerous resistance,—the Oriental mind assented to the principle of the tax, though it had no partiality for the form of it.

As we all know, the great improvement in the ordinary branches of Indian revenue and the great reduction of the expenditure, made it unnecessary, from the English point of view at least, to maintain the Indian income tax. From the Oriental point of view this improvement in other kinds of our revenue, and this diminution of our wants, would not have seemed very material; they would have thought that they should have had to pay their fine all the same, and if the money was not wanted to be spent at once it could be kept in the Treasury. But as the English did not want the money, or thought they did not, they abolished the income tax for that time. Still, on the whole, this part of the history shows that such a tax as the income tax is fairly suitable to, and will be fairly borne by, an Oriental community temporarily and as a penalty.

Secondly,—We also believe, though this will be much more doubted, that experience proves that such a tax, if kept at a fixed and low level, will be borne by an Oriental community as a permanent burden. Almost all the native rulers of India have had some such taxes. They were never very large, seldom very generally oppressive, almost always in detail very unjust. But the Oriental community endured them as they endured so much. Such taxes were regular calamities, whose amount was known, whose incidence was calculable, and therefore they submitted to them. We believe they would have submitted to our income tax if it had been small, invariable, and persistently imposed.

But lastly, if trial shows or makes probable that an Asiatic community will endure an income tax of a special kind in these two particular cases, the same trial shows that such a community cannot endure as a permanent impost the real English income tax as we understand it. We use this tax as we all know, and for a whole generation have been using it, as a variable engine enabling a Government to spend as it wishes, and to tax as it likes. When the Government wants to spend much, it raises the rate of income tax, and when it only requires to spend less, it reduces the rate. But to the Orientals this seems a constant liability to indefinite confiscation. At any moment, as it seems to them, under pretence of this tax, the Government may ask them for any money which it chooses. They do not comprehend our notion that the Government will only ask for as much as is really wanted. Oriental Governments have always asked for as much as they could get, and Orientals expect nothing else, and understand nothing else. Giving to their Government the power to ask year by year for a different percentage of their income, seems to them creating a machinery for annual confiscation and authorising the practice of it.

The condemnation of the tax in India has been unusually strong, because the purpose for which it was reimposed was not congenial to the native mind. It was reimposed to defray the cost of certain improvements and public works—excellent according to English notions, but of dubious use according to Asiatic ones. Orientals wish not to be improved out of their old life, but to be made happy in that old life; and to pay taxes which vex their present life, in order to obtain improvements which would disturb and alter it, is very odious to them. They dislike the end and they detest the means. Under no circumstances, probably, will an Asiatic community have permanently endured a fluctuating English income tax, but for no purpose would they have endured it less willingly than for those for which it was reimposed in India.—*London Economist.*

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

TEHERAN, APRIL 6.

THERE have been great festivities here during the last two days on the occasion of the anniversary of the Shah's birthday. The bazaars and the gardens of the Royal Palace have been gaily illuminated.

All the members of the Court were received by His Majesty, who, in a speech alluding to his resolution of travelling in Europe, pointed out the benefits that would result therefrom. The Shah said that his sole reasons for undertaking the journey were that he might develope his relations with the European Sovereigns, draw closer the commercial ties which unite Persia with other civilized countries, and form his own opinions upon the condition of those lands with the object of seeing on his return what reforms were indispensable in the various branches of the administration for the development of the resources of Persia. The Shah said he leaves to Prince Naibos Seltenet and his son the task of governing the Empire during his absence, and he urged upon the military and civil authorities the adoption of wise measures, in order to preserve the tranquillity and security of the country. Thanks to the telegraph, His Majesty said that he would be daily able to learn what was going on in the Empire and give instructions in reference to it. He urged emphatically the prompt execution of all instructions emanating from the Grand Vizier, whom he praised highly as the originator of all the late reforms introduced into the country, and in whom he expressed the greatest confidence for the future.

In the evening 200 guests, including the Diplomatic Body and the chief nobility, dined at the Palace.

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